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The President's Daily Brief

June 21, 1975

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~~*Top Secret*~~ 25X1

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TURKEY

The US embassy in Ankara believes the Turkish government has a phased plan for retaliatory action against US bases. The pace of implementation after July 17 would depend largely on how Ankara views US Congressional reaction. Turkish policy-makers believe the US Congress will not lift the arms embargo until convinced of the seriousness of Ankara's warnings.

Ankara's note appears to have stimulated rather than relieved popular pressure for retaliation. The parliamentary opposition and most of the press have so severely criticized the softness of the note that the government will probably be obliged to implement its terms strictly. The charge of being "soft on the US" may well be a central issue in the senatorial election campaign next fall.

Still working against abrupt retaliatory action is the awareness by Turkey's military leaders of Ankara's long-term dependence on the US as its principal source of arms. Some members of the Turkish national security council and the cabinet continue to argue against any irrevocable rupture of the Turkish-US military relationship.

The continuation of Turkey's NATO ties remains a basic Turkish policy goal despite hints to the contrary by some political leaders. Ankara accordingly will distinguish between NATO-associated and purely US facilities in selecting the sites against which it will retaliate. 25X1

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Turkey's note of June 17 specifies that Ankara will regard US installations as provisional once negotiations begin and implies that US activities would be restricted. The Turks view this tactic as a way of continuing to exert pressure on Congress to lift the embargo.

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SOUTH KOREA

President Pak has followed up his emergency decree of last month with further measures to end political dissent and reinforce security precautions. The war scare in Seoul has eased as a result of the shift to a more moderate line in North Korea, the US response to the Mayaguez incident, and strong reassurances of US support. Pak remains uneasy, however, about North Korean intentions and about whether the US will provide the kind of military backing he wants in all contingencies.

The emergency decree in mid-May banned criticism of the constitution, prohibited all student political activity, and severely curbed the press. Since then the government has ordered:

--The organization of university students into quasi-military units.

--Tight censorship on entertainment media.

--Plans for a national civil defense corps that would bring virtually all males from age 17 to 50 under some direct form of military discipline.

The government is also soliciting businesses for contributions to the national defense fund, developing plans for additional reserve forces to be formed in the event of mobilization, and organizing large rallies proclaiming the country's readiness to defend "to the death" against any attack from the North.

Pak has taken the initiative almost completely from his traditional political opponents. As a result, they are reluctant to mount vigorous protests for fear of appearing unpatriotic as well as for fear of harsh government retaliation. Most of them are now publicly committed to Pak's militant anti-communism and express concern about Pyongyang's intentions.

The major opposition party leader, Kim Yong-sam, held a well-publicized meeting with Pak last month to underscore national unity against the North. Kim subsequently reaffirmed his demands for democratic reforms but did so in more moderate terms than he had used previously.

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NOTES

The Soviet Union *has assured the US that, in carrying out its nuclear deal with* Libya, *it will honor all aspects of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.*

An official of the State Committee on Utilization of Atomic Energy told a US official during a conference in London that specific details of the agreement with Libya are still to be worked out. He promised that he would expedite the formal Soviet response to the US embassy's inquiry about the agreement.

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Greece's *application for full membership in the* European Community, *submitted earlier this month, has evoked a mixed response.*

France has been the readiest to welcome Greece. West Germany, aware that it would have to assume the major share of financial aid to Athens--as it has other Community expenses--would prefer to delay full Greek membership. Both the UK and West Germany are inclined to delay action because they believe Turkey and Greece should be treated evenhandedly. The Greeks themselves seem particularly interested in the contribution EC membership would make toward strengthening their ties with Western Europe and bolstering Greece's position in relation to Turkey.

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Lao *Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma may resign soon as head of the coalition government.*

[redacted] Souvanna intends to retire from politics. He may depart for Paris at the same time, probably by the middle of July. He is said to have informed coalition officials that his retirement is necessary to unite the country behind Souphanouvong, his half-brother and the Lao communist leader. The so-called "Red Prince" has long been considered Souvanna's political heir and he enjoys a national following second only to that of Souvanna. 25X1

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